

Hawaiian Gazette

12-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1893

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

I saw Mr. Thurston in Chicago the day I left that city, October 1, and he said there was nothing new to report regarding our treaty or Hawaiian affairs.

He did not credit the story published in the papers regarding the recommendation said to have been made by Mr. Blount of submitting the question to a popular vote, and it certainly did not come from Secretary Gresham, or the president, as absolutely nothing has been made public by either of them respecting the report, and if it did so recommend, it could have no influence on the action of the Provisional government.

The only remark that has been made by the president was in response to a senator who inquired of him if anything was likely to be done at the extra session regarding Hawaiian affairs. Mr. Cleveland replied, "Nothing whatever will be done until after our financial affairs are settled."

This is authentic, and means that nothing will be done at the extra session, or even at the regular December session, until after the silver and tariff questions are definitely disposed of. These are considered of paramount importance at Washington, and Hawaiian matters must lie in abeyance till the more important domestic questions are settled.

The only thing that remains for us is to firmly maintain the present position of Hawaiian affairs under the Provisional government and at once sit down on any attempt to force restoration of the monarchy from whatever source it may come.

H. M. W.

THE SYMPATHY DODGE.

The Bulletin not being able to compete with its business rivals either under the defunct monarchy or the Provisional government is again reduced to playing the sympathy dodge in the hope of prolonging its lease on life, which its merits as a business concern or a newspaper would long since have closed with a period. The printing law under which the Provisional government has been letting government printing since last January is the same law under which all went "merry as a marriage bell" with the Bulletin when it was engaged in the pleasant task of sucking "treasury pap" under ex-royalty.

The Bulletin whines at the unjustness of the old law. We admit that almost any thing pertaining to either the politics or business methods of the monarchy has been for years open to criticism and amendment. The printing law which was interpreted by the rule of favoritism in the most open and barefaced manner under the monarchy, especially by the Gibson and National reform regimens, certainly needs the amendment which the Provisional government is proposing to give it through the resolution lately introduced by the minister of finance. Had the monarchy remained in power, which was impossible after its abuses, it is more than likely the law would never have been changed and the Bulletin would never have whined.

At present we intend only replying to the strictures of the Bulletin made against the ADVERTISER and the Hawaiian Gazette Company. When the merits of this "jobbery" or printing law, long in force under the monarchy, comes up for discussion the ADVERTISER will have something to say on the awarding of printing contracts under that law, as it was formerly interpreted, which will more than likely not be edifying to the royalists.

The Bulletin asserts that an investigation "of the advertising and

printing expenses of the Provisional government" since last January "would show that the Hawaiian Gazette Company (owner of the ADVERTISER) simply lives and moves and has its being from the public funds." This statement we brand as a lie; this is the plain English of it, and when the Bulletin's attack is so evidently made from business jealousy, as in this instance, there is no necessity of mincing matters by seeking a more polite and less expressive epithet.

Perhaps the Bulletin, which is lately given to using the truth with such persistent frugality, will remember the time under the monarchy when a notice was posted in the interior office ordering that advertising was not to be given the ADVERTISER without the special order of the head of that department? This was before the Provisional government came into power, when the Bulletin had full swing on "treasury pap" under the National reform party; and yet, in 1892, the ADVERTISER had more advertising and subscription patronage than would have been necessary to buy twice over all the issued stock of the Bulletin Company at par value. If the Bulletin wishes to challenge this statement, let it produce its figures and they will be met with sworn statements.

This was under the monarchy, when neither the ADVERTISER nor weekly HAWAIIAN GAZETTE were given a government job except when the law demanded it should be given to the papers of the largest circulation, or where it was necessary to have notices published on the other islands.

The ADVERTISER and the Hawaiian Gazette Company managed to get along without government aid under the monarchy, and the same feat could just as easily be performed under the Provisional or any other government established in Hawaii, if any political change, such as the one which now appears to be swamping the Bulletin, should take place again. The ADVERTISER and Hawaiian Gazette Company are established upon business and not political principles, and this fact is fully appreciated by the advertisers and the reading public of Hawaii, as our books will show when compared, in any year lately and in any department, with those of our bankrupt contemporary.

One other point. The Bulletin charges that the ADVERTISER, as one of "the organs," has been "gobbling up patronage without authority." We are under the painful necessity of again exchanging the lie direct with our contemporary. The ADVERTISER has a general bid for government advertising, and when its services are needed the government becomes its patron. Our prices are fixed, and special bids have never been made from this office to cut under other newspapers. The Bulletin mentions an instance where "the publication of the laws was given out to the lowest bidder" under the monarchy. Perhaps the less the Bulletin has to say about that piece of gross favoritism the better, as the bids referred to are still on record.

As already stated the pumping plant at the Makiki reservoir is now in working order and the pumps are throwing into the mains of the Honolulu water system some million and a half gallons daily, without running at their full capacity. The water is lifted one hundred and fifty feet to the reservoir. One of the good effects of this government work is that the surplus water is flowing into the Nuuanu reservoir which is some fifty feet lower than the one at Makiki. The benefits derived from the new work are being felt and appreciated throughout the city. The present improvement shows how much can be accomplished with the expenditure of a small amount of public money, when political jobbery and favoritism are withdrawn from the conduct of public bureaus.

The Honokaa Sugar Co. elected the following officers yesterday: President, F. A. Schaefer; vice-president, J. Marsden; treasurer, J. Hoting; secretary, H. Renjes; auditor, M. McInerney.

THEY ASKED RESTORATION.

Now John F. Colburn Demands Indemnity for Needy Royalists.

Under date of Honolulu, September 12th, John F. Colburn, a member of the deposed Hawaiian queen's cabinet, writes to Caesar Celso Moreno, of this city, as follows:

"I have refrained from corresponding with any one in regard to the revolution that happened in our country, owing to the position that I held in her majesty Liliuokalani's cabinet. We all anticipated that President Cleveland would appoint some one whom he had confidence in to investigate and sift the matter to the bottom, and the gentleman that he did send, Mr. J. H. Blount, was the right man in the right place.

"He has given satisfaction to both parties. I think, that is, the way he has conducted himself and his investigations. What his report will be, or what he will advise as the best for Hawaii no one except those immediately connected with him knows. I, speaking for myself—and I know I am voicing the sentiments of the Hawaiian people and such foreigners as have not allowed themselves to be narrow-minded by the object of immediate personal gain—hope and trust and do pray that the president of the United States of America and his chief advisers will do what is right, fair, just, and equitable for us, considering that our queen has been deprived of her throne, loyal subjects of their queen and the country precipitated into the trouble and debt through the connivance and assistance of America's representative and naval commander, and the troops and guns of the good ship Boston.

"The Hawaiian people ask from America nothing more than what is right, and that is to restore things as they were January 17, 1893, and indemnify us for damages. I care nothing for these people here, Thurston and the rest of his missionary brethren and their followers. The United States government, through its representative and naval commander, did us the wrong. Had they not acquiesced in the crimes that the rebels planned, and not only lent their moral assistance, but their physical assistance, against all international courtesy, Liliuokalani and her government would be in power today. Hawaii would be prospering as has been her wont, and peace and happiness would reign supreme.

"We are waiting patiently for the affair, and the sooner it is decided the better it will be for all concerned. If our fate is to be annexed against our will we will have to succumb then to the inevitable, and will take our poison like men, although it will be a big dose, but if Providence shall rule that 'right shall be might,' then I expect our political enemies will swallow their medicine as it becomes them.

"The Hawaiian queen and her loyal subjects are accepting the situation like Christians. Will they not receive their just reward?"—Washington Post, Sept. 26th.

ADMIRAL GEORGE BROWN.

He is Now in Command of a Navy Yard.

Commodore George Brown, who has been promoted to rear-admiral by President Cleveland, is now in command of the Norfolk navy yard. He is a native of Indiana and was appointed to the naval academy from that state. He served through the war with distinction. He was at Valparaiso at the break-out of the Balmaceda revolution.

Admiral Brown has seen a vast deal of service in the Pacific. He was in command of the vessels in Hawaiian waters for a considerable period and was on friendly terms with ex-queen Liliuokalani. It will be recalled that it was through Admiral Brown's efforts that the United States was granted by the queen's government the use of Pearl-river harbor as a naval coaling station.

Admiral Brown favors the establishment of a protectorate over the Hawaiian islands, believing, as he does, that the natives are incapable of self-government. His promotion meets with a great deal of favor among naval officers. Brown is a democrat, but notwithstanding this is a very intimate friend of ex-President Harrison. Harrison appointed his son to the naval academy.—S. F. Chronicle.

J. M. Vivas and J. M. Teixeira, publishers of the Portuguese paper *La Sentinella*, were held to answer in the circuit court in bonds of \$100 each in the charge of libel.

SPRECKELS GOT THERE.

But Somehow He Failed to Stay, and the Annexationists were Sorry to See Him Leave.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Hawaiian question has again been brought to prominence by the recent visit to Washington of Mr. Claus Spreckels, who has come out as a strong anti-annexationist in order that he may continue to employ cheap coolie labor on his sugar plantations. He started a controversy with Hawaiian Minister Thurston and got utterly routed, and since then Mr. Spreckels has left Washington, much to the regret of those who favor annexation, because they knew that his presence did harm to his own cause. They were really sorry to see him leave town, because his utterances have so plainly and strongly accentuated the fact that annexation is not desired as a sugar conspiracy in any way, but that anti-annexation is the desideratum of Mr. Spreckels that he may establish a planters' plutocracy of the few in opposition to the desires of the Provisional government to make it a white man's country conducted on American lines. The sentiment in favor of annexation is just as strong in Washington as ever it was, but other prominent topics, and the uncertainty of how Mr. Cleveland will act, keep opinions from being expressed.

It was remarked that Mr. Spreckels did not appear before the ways and means committee when the sugar men had their hearing. He probably thought it best not to do so, as he might have been cross-questioned too closely by the committee as to his diversified sugar interests. In recent years Mr. Spreckels has become known as a lobbyist at Washington, and, it is true, he generally finds some political henchman willing to do his bidding. One of these was ex-Senator Felton, who is said to owe his political advancement entirely to Spreckels. Mr. Felton's successor, Senator Perkins, is also a friend of the sugar monopolist, being, in fact, associated in business with him as a large stockholder and director in Spreckels' steamship company; and no doubt Spreckels had something to say as to the appointment of the new California senator, who will not be able to help him much politically, because he has hardly acquired his political land legs. Spreckels has always had a great idea of his own influence and importance here, though few others have. He is a liberal contributor to the campaign funds of the republican party in California, but how he expects this to help him with a democratic administration it is hard to say. Should Mr. Cleveland decide against annexation, Spreckels will without any doubt take to himself the credit of having worked it and "fixed him."—New York Sun.

Among the passengers of the Oceanic are Pung Quong Yu and Wang Hung Ting, both Chinamen of high degree, who are returning to their native land. They were the first and second secretaries of legation to the former Chinese minister to Washington. Chang Gun Hing, formerly Chinese consul-general to New York, is also a passenger, bound for Hongkong.

O! the Agony

Of Those who Suffer from Scrofula

Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies, Soothes, Heals, CURES.

Mr. T. F. Johnson
San Jose, Cal.

"I have for many years been a great sufferer from SCROFULA breaking out on my arms and legs; they were covered with eruptions and sores, discharging all the time. I tried very many medicines and consulted physicians far and near, but constantly grew worse. I have taken but three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am cured."

Hood's Cures
rills for rheumatism, and has derived so much benefit from it that she declares there is no other medicine on earth. We would not be without it in the house if it costs \$20 a bottle."

T. VANLEY JOHNSON, San Jose, Cal.
N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

HOBSON, NEWMAN & CO.,
3335
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

General Advertisements

Grand Quarter-off Sale!

EGAN & GUNN

— WILL BEGIN —

OCTOBER 4TH, 1893 WITH ONE QUARTER-OFF EVERY DOLLAR'S

WORTH OF GOODS BOUGHT IN THEIR STORE FOR THE

Next - Thirty - Days

This Means the Greatest Bargains in Dry Goods ever Offered

IN HONOLULU!

On many articles, it means less than cost, but our stock must be reduced and we are willing to give our time to the public for the next thirty days, regardless of profit to ourselves; do not regard this as an ordinary advertisement, as our former sales are evidences that we do just as we agree. It is not necessary to tell you that our stock of Dry Goods, Millinery and Furnishing Goods is large and well assorted, which means to our patrons good fresh Goods. Nothing will be held back in this sale. Everything will be offered at the large discount of one-fourth off. P. S.—Terms strictly cash.

EGAN & GUNN.

To the Public!

A number of complaints having reached us that merchants in Honolulu refuse to send HAWAIIAN SOAP to their customers when so ordered, but instead imported soap, because it is cheaper in price, we request all persons—families as well as dealers—when they cannot procure HAWAIIAN SOAP from their grocer or agent in Honolulu to send orders direct to the company's agent, Honolulu.

The Honolulu Soap Works Co.

M. W. McCHESNEY & SONS, AGENTS.

3501-1w 1500-1m

Hardware, Builders and General,
always up to the times in quality, styles and prices.

Plantation Supplies,

a full assortment to suit the various demand.

Steel Plows,

made expressly for Island work with extra parts.

Cultivator's Cane Knives.

Agricultural Implements,

Hoes, Shovels, Forks, Mattocks, etc., etc

Carpenters', Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Tools

Screw Plates, Taps and Dies, Twist Drills, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Glass, Asbestos Hair Felt and Felt Mixture.

Blake's Steam Pumps, Weston's Centrifugals.

SEWING MACHINES, Wilcox & Gibbs, and Remington.

Lubricating Oils in quality and efficiency surpassed by none.

General Merchandise, it is not possible to list every thing we have, if there is anything you want, come and ask for it, you will be politely treated. No trouble to show goods.

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JUST ARRIVED

PER BARK C. D. BRYANT.

BABY CARRIAGES of all styles, CARPETS, RUGS, and MATS in the latest patterns, "Household" Sewing Machines Hand Sewing Machines, all with the latest improvements. —Also on hand—

Westermayer's Celebrated Cottage Pianos! Parlor Organs, Guitars and other Musical Instruments. For sale by

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
King Street, opposite Castle & Cooke.

CASTLE & COOKE, Importers and Commission Merchants